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URBANISM AND URBAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: RECENT CANADIAN STUDIES

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URBANISM AND URBAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:

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by

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Organization of the Bibliography

The proliferation of writings on urban topics will be well known to the readers of this bibliography. It will therefore come as no surprise that there has been considerable increase in the volume of material on Canadian cities and towns. This writing has not penetrated the borders of this country to any marked extent, instead the nature of the U.S.-Canada boundary 'membrane' and the greater cultural pressure from the outside on Canada have meant that the outflow is small. This has deprived students of urban affairs in the U.S. of some interesting comparative material, material that reflects important differences in social organization, in the development of the urban system and in urban planning initiatives.

This bibliography is directed at one relatively small segment of the literature on Canadian urban topics: descriptive literature on aspects of urban social organization. My biases as an urban anthropologist are reflected in this orientation which follows the line of argument that a precondition for urban planning is the understanding of urban social organization. Taken to one extreme this position closely parallels the one argued by F. Stuart Chapin that the physical aspect of the city represents a sort of residue of human interaction and that good planning must start with and aim to be consonant with typical activity patterns of urban dwellers.

. . .

The materials reviewed below do not constitute a body of work. The pieces are in no sense ethnographies; they reflect various particular topical interests, research approaches, and so on, and thus do not cover much ground in common. This state of affairs is not unique to this area of interest nor to urban studies as a whole, but, because of the strongly interdisciplinary nature of urban studies, the problem is relatively severe. The works here are therefore only roughly grouped; various lacunae, absolute and relative, will be fairly evident.

The first section below reviews works that treat urban social organization in Canada in broad overview.

The second is a catch-all section on development and social organization of small urban places and towns, generally communities of under 35,000 people. These include a disparate assortment of places ranging from towns of single industry on the resource frontier to satellite towns of the large metropolitan centers.

The remaining sections catalogue articles dealing with aspects of social organization of large cities. These case studies, it will be noted, are predominantly set in the largest cities, especially the metropolitan areas. In that some studies focus on a neighbourhood, others on a particular institution or set of institutions, and still others on people in particular social categories, there is again no single set of criteria that allow for neat classifications of all the material. For my purposes here then, I have three major subdivisions: one dealing with the city in a human ecological manner, a sort of sector model based on location and social class; a second dealing with ethnic divisions and relations; and the third concerning political processes at the local level. Writings that are of interest in several of these contexts are cross-referenced in the appropriate sections.

This compilation is not exhaustive. It only reviews published materials that are relatively accessible and is undoubtedly biased towards materials that were available in Toronto where much of the compilation was done. Moreover, the selection was for recent materials, most from the last five years and none from before 1965. A fully comprehensive listing of writings on this and other topics in Canadian urban studies is Urban and Regional References published by the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Ottawa. C.C.U.R.R. also puts out a quarterly bulletin, the Urban Research Bulletin, which contains up-to-date listings and notes on current research on urban topics in Canada. The most complete bibliography on immigration and ethnic communities in Canada is contained in the series entitled Immigration, Migration and Ethnic Groups in Canada.

(1) CANADA: A SOCIAL OVERVIEW

Blishen, B.R. et al., eds. Canadian Society: Sociological Perspectives. Toronto: Macmillan, 3rd edition revised, 1968.

In this, one of the standard sociological 'textbooks' on Canadian society, there is a wide selection of articles of which those on ethnic groups and the extent and nature of immigration in Canada are most pertinent here.

Blumenfeld, H. "Hamburg and Toronto: A Comparison" in Plan, Canada, Vol. 11, No. 1, 1970.

A discussion which questions the assumptions made about the relationships between housing type and transportation system and the density of residential and industrial land use in the city.

Gentilcore, R.L., ed. Canada's Changing Geography: A Selection of Readings. Toronto: Prentice Hall, 1967.

The readings include a number of articles concerning ethnic distribution and settlement in Canada.

Gertler, L.O., ed. Planning the Canadian Environment. Montreal: Harvest House, 1968.

This is a collection of articles taken from the periodical Plan, Canada, the journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, in its first years of publication. A number of the pertinent articles are listed separately.

Laponce, J.A. "Ethnicity, Religion, and Politics in Canada" in M. Dogan and S. Rohkan, eds., Quantitative Ecological Analysis in the Social Sciences. 1969.

This article is concerned with two major cleavages in Canadian society, ethnicity and religion, and the extent to which these are cross-cut by the federal political parties. The author also considers the urban/rural and regional cleavages. The Liberal Party is seen as coming closest to bridging the entire populace.

Lithwick, N.H. Urban Canada: Problems and Prospects. Ottawa: Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., 1970.

This volume is the summary work and overview of a larger study undertaken on behalf of the Canadian Ministry of Housing. It is based on six background monographs issued at the same time which deal in more depth with poverty, housing, transport, the urban public economy, urban policies at the various governmental levels, and growth projections. This set of works represents the best single source of information on the general state of Canadian urban affairs.

The summary volume presents a very clear concise picture of the 'urbanization problem', good explanation of what various projections imply for urban planning, and a devastating picture of the state of governmental co-ordination in the overall urban planning picture.

"Urban Canada Revisited", in Habitat, Vol. XIV, No. 3, 1971.

This is a comment on the reception his report Urban Canada received and some points in response to various criticisms.

Mann, W.E., ed. Canada: A Sociological Profile. Toronto: Copp Clark, 1968.

This book of readings has a number of articles of interest. These are almost all to be found in The Underside of Toronto as well, and will be commented on under that listing.

Michelson, William H. Man and His Environment: A Sociological Approach. Ontario: Addison-Wesley, Don Mills, 1970.

This synthetic work is of interest here because of the discussion of the relationships between social characteristics and activities of people and the physical environment and its use of the concept of life-style. The focus is not on Canada but a certain amount of material on Canadian cities is used by way of illustration.

Ossenberg, R.J., ed. Canadian Society: Pluralism, Change, and Conflict. Scarborough, Ontario: Prentice-Hall, 1971.

A book of readings with good introductory chapters to the collected articles which places the Canadian cases in the wider perspective of contemporary scholarship. Section two is on urbanization and industrialization.

Porter, J. The Vertical Mosaic: An Analysis of Social Class and Power in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965.

This forceful and most influential book seeks to break down the supposedly then prevailing view of Canada as classless or alternatively middle-class. The author shows that while social classes are statistical artifacts, they do reflect differences in life-possibilities and life styles, and that the 'middle class' life style is in fact not possible for a very large segment of the population.

A second line of argument deals with the implications for Canadian social structure of Canadian immigration policy; this policy has created and maintained the association between

ethnicity and social status and has limited social mobility among native-born Canadians because it was dovetailed with an educational system that did not educate people in the skills the country needs. The author considers the urbanization process and the socio-economic changes it reflects in terms of implications for both immigrants and migrants off the land.

The last part of this work is concerned with the distribution of power in Canadian society, both within the structural and ascriptive elite. This book is a most useful introduction to Canadian social structure and the ways in which urban Canada differs from other urban-industrialized nations.

Richmond, A.H. Post-war Immigrants in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967.

This work on the absorption of immigrants into Canadian life is based on two surveys, the first on a cross-section of immigrants to Canada, the second, done in Britain, samples British immigrants to Canada who have returned to the U.K.

The research shows how the different processes of incorporation of migrants -- the structural or economic and the processual-- take place. It deals with the various implications of Canadian immigration policies on the social stratification and social mobility within Canadian society. Different types of immigrants are discussed: the circulating migrant not permanently domiciled in any one country, the long-term migrant, the sponsored migrant who is exempt from various skill requirements, etc.

In that migration is largely an urban phenomenon in Canada today, the kinds of facilities provided by the government for helping people locate, find work, and learn to function in the cities are examined, and found wanting.

Wolforth, J. and R. Leigh. Urban Prospects. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1971.

This compact introductory text in urban studies focuses largely on Canada and uses Canadian material and examples. Its focus is on urban geography and economistic models, the social aspects are weak, mostly demographic.

_____. This City Now, special issue of Habitat, Vol. 10, January 1967.

Features various articles on the image of the city and the opportunities of urban dwellers.

(2) SMALLER URBAN PLACES

Brown, L.C. "Elliot Lake, The World's Uranium Capital". Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1972.

This pamphlet is a revised and updated version of an article printed in the Canadian Geographical Journal in October, 1967. It outlines the planning, growth, and precipitous decline of Elliot Lake and discusses the measures taken to preserve the town.

Bucksar, R.G. "The Problem of Squatters in the Northland" in Habitat, Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1970.

This article is a complaint about squatters as a problem group inhibiting rational planning and growth of northern towns. It contains a number of interesting quotes from community newspapers on the attitudes of the local population to the squatters.

Canadian Council of Churches. Satellite City by the Skyway. Toronto, 1967.

A social overview of Burlington, Ontario.

Clark, S.D. "The Position of the French-speaking Population in the Northern Industrial Community" in R.J. Ossenberg, ed., Canadian Society, 1971.

This paper, written originally as a research report for the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, is a penetrating case study of language group relations in the single-industry northern town as it evolves. Clark traces the development of parallel institutions in the town and the French-dominated exurban areas, the differences in orientation between French and English segments, the growth of a French middle class and its impact on the social structure and the eventual reversal of the situation so that it is the French group that attains power. He analyses the nature of this shift in power and the implications it has for relations and mobility within the French-speaking segment of the population.

Donnison, D. "The Social Structure of a Canadian Community: A Case Study in the Analysis of Social Structure for Limited Purposes" in British Journal of Sociology, Vol. 7, No. 4, December 1965.

Gray, Linda. "Brunetville, Ontario" in Urban Research and Low-income Housing, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1970.

This article reviews the rehabilitation program undertaken in this community, a fringe development of Kapuskasing. The growth of the community, the perception of the problems, the community organization which mobilized support for action, the social surveys undertaken and the eventual annexation of the area by Kapuskasing and its rehabilitation are all briefly chronicled.

Honigman, J.J. Arctic Townsmen: Ethnic Backgrounds and Modernization. Ottawa: Canadian Research Center for Anthropology, 1970.

This study is focused largely on the socialization of children (especially those of indigenous ancestry), to urban life in the community of Inuvik, N.W.T.

Lucas, R.A. Minetown, Milltown, Railtown: Life in Canadian Communities of Single Industry. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971.

This colorless, often plodding monograph does do a journeyman's labor in bringing together much obscure literature on single-industry towns, and, using three case studies as examples, it builds up a fairly convincing composite picture. The author models the development pattern of the single-industry town from the first stages of planning and building to maturity. The rhythms of this development pattern are seen in all aspects of town life: what kinds of people are recruited, when schools are overcrowded and half-empty, when youth can find employment or must leave, and so on. The dimensions along which the single-industry town differ from towns with a wider economic base, and the social implications attendant on these, are made quite clear.

Richardson, N.H. "A Tale of Two Cities", in L.O. Gertler, ed., Planning the Canadian Environment, 1968.

This article traces and compares the development histories of Prince Rupert and Kitemat, British Columbia. Both were planned towns, initiated and designed by the dominant industrial employer, in the first case a railroad, in the second an aluminum smelter, some fifty years apart. The relationships between the company town and its hinterland and the relationships between the company and the provincial government are examined and implications drawn as to what kinds of development, local and regional, can be expected to occur in an isolated company town.

Smith, P.J. "Fort Saskatchewan: An Industrial Satellite of Edmonton" in L.O. Gertler, ed., Planning the Canadian Environment, 1968.

This paper traces the development history of Fort Saskatchewan, how it was bypassed by the railroad and declined to the status of a static service center for its farming district in the early twentieth century and how after 1950 it became very attractive to several large industries because of several advantages at its site and situation which 'emerged' in relation to the changing economic configuration of the region.

The impact of these industries on this community is outlined; especially the social impact of rapid growth with industrialization, the lack of development of the town center in that few higher level services were supported by this development, and other implications of the evolution from farming community to an industrial adjunct or satellite of a city.

(3) URBAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

(3.0) The Urban Area

Gerson, W. Patterns of Urban Living. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970.

This work is a text on urban design which starts from the proposition that design must be based on a thorough understanding of the patterns of daily life in the neighbourhood and the forces and values that have helped create these patterns. Using Vancouver, B.C. as a case example, the author describes three residential environs and analyzes design alternatives. The first is 'Urbville' (the Woodland Park area) an immigrant staging area; the second is 'Intropolis', a business, administrative and entertainment area; and the third is 'Decentria' (Surrey area), an urban fringe area occupied by low-income commuters. The descriptions of these areas in Vancouver are valuable and the focus on neighbourhood interaction and local styles of life is pertinent.

Greer-Wootten, B. "Changing Social Areas and the Intra-Urban Migration Process" in La Revue de Géographie de Montréal, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, 1972.

This article traces the social areas of Montreal for the period 1951-61, using both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses and attempts to account for the changes in terms of migration processes.

Harvey, E.R. Sydney, Nova Scotia: An Urban Study. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin, and Co., 1971.

This interesting 'text' is a graphic compilation which describes the various factors, economic, technological, and social, that give form to and promote growth in a small city. Sydney, the case study, is described in terms of its dependence on two major related industries, coal and steel, which are in decline in this region.

Mann, W.E., ed. The Underside of Toronto. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1970.

This volume is a collection of articles, ranging in style from breezy superficial journalism to dry pedantry, dealing mainly with lower class life, marginal social groups, and innocuous deviants. Many of the selections are of good quality, however, and those that are most pertinent here are listed separately. In general the book is successful in supplementing the supposedly general view of Toronto as prosperous, proper and thoroughly middle class with some counterviews that deal with some of the variety of life styles to be found there.

McIntosh, R.G., et al., eds. Urbanization and Urban Life in Alberta. Procedings of the Human Resources Research Council Conference of November 1969. Edmonton, 1970.

Town Planning Commission of Metropolitan Saint John. Comprehensive Community Plan, St. John, N.B.; Planning. Saint John, March 1968.

The planning reports for the St. John plan are in several volumes of which two are of interest in this context. The volume Planning: Population is a standard social survey of the city. The volume Planning: Community Attitudes contains the findings of a community attitude survey used to formulate goals and objectives for the town plan. It is interesting in terms of citizen perceptions of major urban problems and shortcomings and their reasons for neighbourhood selection: these attitudes reveal much about the nature of life style choices.

_____. Integration of Physical and Social Planning. Special Project on Low-Income Housing, Canadian Welfare Council, Seminar 2, Ottawa, March 1968.

This volume contains sections on the utility (and strong limitations) of sociological research for evaluating and informing programs aimed at getting services to the 'neighbourhood' (however defined).

(3.1) The Inner City

Crysdale, S. "Family and Kinship in Riverdale" in W.E. Mann, ed., The Underside of Toronto, 1970.

This is a well-organized and rather dense report of a study on kinship networks in Riverdale, a largely working class district of Toronto. It assesses the importance of the family for mutual aid and support and looks at changing roles occasioned by the entry of more women into the work-force and alterations in role-expectations.

Delegram, W.R. "Life in the Heights" in W.E. Mann, ed., The Underside of Toronto, 1970.

This report of a study of values and attitudes of the residents of a public housing project situated in a middle class neighbourhood is revealing in terms of the aspirations and expectations of its lower class residents. The study shows the dislike and sterotyping of people on welfare (the informant himself excluded) and the expectation of paternalistic behavior in interaction with middle class people and a strategy of mouthing what is expected of them in dealings with the middle class representatives of the social agencies these residents are dependent upon.

Doyle, R.U. "Facing Community Poverty, the Halifax Neighbourhood Center Project Experiment" in Canadian Welfare, Vol. 43, September-October 1967.

Fallenhagen, J.D. A Study of Single Unemployed Males in Hamilton. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1965.

Giffen, P.J. "The Revolving Door" in The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, August 1966.

This thoughtful and clear article deals with a particular adaptation to a form of public dependency. The author shows first that conviction for drunkeness is correlated with social class. He demonstrates how the various elements of the revolving door syndrome: the police, magistrates, drunks, and the law that reflects certain unstated and puritanical cultural values mesh.

Guindon, Helène. "La Femme Dans la Basse-Ville" in P. Gélineau, ed., The Lower Town Project. Ottawa: Canadian Research Center for Anthropology, 1968.

Hennessey, G.R. "The Bishop Cridge Center for the Family, Victoria, B.C." in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1972.

A note on this project which gives priority to single parent families and provides group child care facilities. There is a little commentary on the unique adjustment problems faced by these families.

Jackson, Eileen B. "Project F.R.E.N.D. - Hamilton, Ontario" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1969.

This project was initiated in the North End area of Hamilton, a lower-income area scheduled for renewal. The program was set up to involve all members of the family. It had the twofold goal of researching family life and social problems in the area and of seeking ways to combat supposed indifference and disregard for the family. The report is interesting in terms of its view on family life in this area and its notions as to what kinds of planned social change must parallel renewal of the physical plant.

Johns, Joy. "Practice House, Dartmouth, N.S." in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1969.

This note looks at the service provided women moving into public housing in Dartmouth which seeks to teach them practical aspects of good housekeeping. It is interesting for its assessment of the kinds of skills low-income mothers cannot be expected to have. There is also a discussion of the community activities of the Dartmouth City Mothers Club, a group that grew out of this project.

Lightstone, R. "Social Housing Association of Cape Breton" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1972.

A report on the initiatives of a private non-profit corporation in Sydney, N.S. to provide housing for large low-income families. Interesting in terms of the social changes which are perceived to accompany relocation; these include increased self-respect and better relations and interaction with neighbours.

Lipman, M. "Relocation and Family Life" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1969.

This study of the Alexandra Park urban renewal area in Toronto studies 78 families who had moved out of this area an important port of entry area for immigrants, some 14 months after their move. It presents typical cases of the effects of relocation on Portuguese families, old Canadian families, and other ethnic families. The relocation was a forced one because housing was torn down for a renewal project.

Lorimer, J. and Myfanwy Phillips. Working People: Life in a Downtown City Neighbourhood. Toronto: James Lewis and Samuel, 1971.

This monograph is a well-written, somewhat impressionistic study of a working-class neighbourhood in downtown Toronto. It presents a sympathetic but unretouched picture of working class life in rich detail. Values, attitudes, and expectations are presented and correlated with the objective realities of workers' lives. This analysis is especially insightful in its examination of the differences between working class and middle class life styles and working class and lower class ones (where the authors reject any simple dividing line between these latter two) and in the examination of the relationships between working class people and the various branches of civic administration. Cross-cultural parallels are drawn with studies in the U.S. and England; this is still a rarity in such monographs.

Lundgren, R. "N.H.A. Loan Finances Renovation of Two Hotels in Gastown" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1971.

This article chronicled citizen action in the 'skid row' section of Vancouver which resulted in the creation of low cost housing in two renovated hotels for 100 long-time residents of this area who were in danger of being forced out by rising costs and competing land uses.

Mann, W.E. "The Lower Ward" in W.E. Mann, ed., The Underside of Toronto, 1970.

This is a concise description of the general social organisation of a lower class 'slum' neighbourhood in downtown Toronto. The author draws a social profile of the area's residents and relates these features to social interaction and life style. The consequences of sharing the general values of the larger society while being cut off from acquiring the means of even achieving security are shown: frustration, apathy, dependence, withdrawal from the larger urban scene.

Rist, R.C., et al. "Public Housing Location and Response to Controversy: A Case Study" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1971.

This study analyzed the diverging approaches in the fight to secure a fixed rent scale taken by renters in inner-city versus near-suburban public housing projects in Halifax. The confrontation tactics of the former and the negotiation approach of the latter were correlated with the perceptions of the renters as to their image and level of acceptability within the surrounding neighbourhood. The accuracy of these perceptions was analyzed and implications in terms of public housing - private housing resident interaction were drawn.

Shulman, N. "Mutual Aid and Neighbouring Patterns: The Lower Town Study" in Anthropologica, new series, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1967.

A report of findings of an urban anthropology project in Ottawa, associated with community development planning for this area.

Whitney, K. "Skid Row" in W.E. Mann, ed., The Underside of Toronto, 1970.

This article deals with what in Toronto has been an expanding population (estimated at 10,000) with its particular marginal life style. The general social pattern, distinctive dress, and typical work histories of the residents are outlined. The mechanisms by which this very dependent life style is maintained by the larger urban society are examined and it is argued that skid row is used to concentrate and contain certain kinds of individuals who are marginal in our society.

_____. (Fifth) Regional Conference on Delinquency and Criminality; Proceedings. Montreal, 1967.

Of interest are several papers on urban social structure and juvenile delinquency, and on public disorder.

(3.2) Social Aspects: The Middle Class in the City

Bourne, L.S. "Apartment Location and the Housing Market" in L.S. Bourne, ed., The Internal Structure of the City, Toronto, 1971.

This article analyzes the factors affecting the demand for apartment housing in Toronto; among these are the rapidly rising land prices and a shift in the proportion of the population whose life-cycle stage or acquired life-style (and these two are obviously somewhat correlated) made apartment rental more attractive than private housing.

Carreau, S., et al. "L'habitat de l'étudiant dans le contexte urbain" in Habitat, Vol. XIV, No. 1/2, 1971.

A study of student housing options and implied life-style correlations in the Ste. Famille district of Montreal.

Greer-Wootten, B. "Changing Social Areas and the Intra-Urban Migration Process". (3.0)

Hughes, E.C. "Career Patterns of Young Montrealers in Certain White-Collar Occupations", Research Report, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

This study reports on interviews with workers in occupations which were undergoing rapid change. Work histories were collected and interpreted.

Osterreich, Helgi. "Geographical Mobility and Kinship: A Canadian Example" in R. Piddington, ed., Kinship and Social Mobility, 1965.

Using the notion of the modified extended family, the author tests the hypothesis that while geographical mobility affects the type of interaction patterns found, it should not result in a lessening of emotional or ideological commitment to kin. This hypothesis was 'confirmed' in the study of two groups of middle class English-speaking Canadians living in Montreal.

Piddington, R. "The Kinship Network Among French-Canadians" in R. Piddington, ed., Kinship and Social Mobility, 1965.

This report deals with a study of residents of St. Boniface, Manitoba who had relatives who had migrated elsewhere, and explores the extent, mode, and frequency of interaction with these. The number of kin that are kept track of in these French-Canadian families is great and the author discusses the kinds of people and situations typically most instrumental in keeping alive family ties.

Smart, R.G. The Yorkville Subculture: A Study of the Life Styles and Interactions of Hippies and Non-Hippies. Toronto: Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, 1969.

(3.3) The Urban Fringe; Suburbia; Exurbia

Anderson, Grace M. Town Lake Road: Urban Fringe Poverty in Nova Scotia. Halifax: Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, 1967.

Anthony, B.D. et al. Poverty in Nova Scotia. Halifax: Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, 1969.

Includes sections on urban poverty, the urban fringe developments, and the plight of declining communities.

Clark, S.D. The Suburban Society. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966.

This work is an important study of suburbanization as a process of urbanization; it is based on data collected in the greater metropolitan area of Toronto. The author attacks the view of suburbanism as a way of life, arguing that it is a transitional phase in urbanization, an imperfectly and incompletely urbanized area.

The study defines different kinds of suburban areas, shows how they attract populations with different expectations and styles of life and thus how communities with differing social profiles and interaction within the community. Case examples of each type are presented.

Clark also catalogues the deprivations of suburban living and attempts to demonstrate that these sacrifices are undertaken mostly by people who were not very much involved in urban life or the community round before moving to the suburb and thus were not building up this quality of life in the suburbs.

Although this is a negative, perhaps even hostile view of the suburb, it is a positive contribution towards sorting out the various life style options and levels of urbanism in suburbia.

Condon, G. "Public and Private Attitudes to Mobile Home Parks" in Nova Scotia Community Planning Conference. Halifax: Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University Press, 1971.

This paper deals with the problems involved in 'mobile' home living which are attributable to outmoded legislation which in turn reflects ambivalent and wrong-headed attitudes towards mobile homes by town administrators.

Gerson, W. Patterns of Urban Living. (3.0)

Hodge, G.F. Cottaging in the Toronto Urban Field. Toronto: Center for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, Research Publication 29, April 1970.

Tuckett, D. Wasaga Park Community Project: Progress Report. Toronto: Department of Municipal Affairs, March 1971.

This report deals with the planning of a resort community for 15,000 day visitors and seasonal and permanent dwellings for 25,000 residents. The kinds of commercial and community services that are required by a resort-based community are discussed.

_____. "Sandygrove Acres, Ontario" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1971.

This report describes a new mobile home park in Stroud, Ontario, a resort area on Lake Simcoe serving the Toronto area. The project was unusual in that it took into account the new trends in mobile home living and was designed as the permanent residential section of this resort area, which importantly made this mobile home park eligible for federal government underwriting.

(4) MIGRANTS, IMMIGRANTS, AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

(4.1) Migrants

Abramson, Jane A. Rural to Urban Adjustment. Ottawa: Department of Forestry and Rural Development, May 1968.

This study catalogues the adjustment problems faced by farm operatives who migrated to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The author correlates success of adjustment in the urban milieu with the social background and social profile of the migrant.

McCormack, Thelma. Maritime Migrants to Toronto: Selected Cases. Ottawa: Department of Regional Economic Expansion, 1968.

(4.2) Ethnic Social Relations

Boissevain, J. The Italians of Montreal: Social Adjustment in a Plural Society. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970.

This monograph was undertaken as a research project for the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. It focuses on the relations between the Italian community and the English and French-speaking groups in Montreal and assesses the extent to which Italians have been successful in the past in resisting close identification with either group. The nature of contacts outside the community, the political linkages and pressures towards alignment with the French group, the cultural stereotyping, and economic pressure favoring identification with the English group are all noted.

There is also a good sketch of the settlement history of Italians in Montreal and a scant outline of the social framework and internal divisions within the ethnic community.

Donelly, M.S. 'Ethnic Participation in Municipal Government'. (5)

Gerson, W. Patterns of Urban Living (3.0)

Handelman, D. "Leadership, Solidarity, and Conflict in West Indian Immigrant Associations' in Human Organization, Vol. 26, Fall 1967.

A look at West Indian voluntary associations in Montreal.

Havel, J.E. "Some Effects of the Introduction of a Policy of Bilingualism in the Polyglot Community of Sudbury" in Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1972.

This survey of school children in Sudbury, Ontario shows some change in attitudes towards French-speakers and the future of French in the community. Some information is presented on interethnic relations in the city.

Hobart, C.W. "Italian Immigrants in Edmonton: Adjustment and Integration", Research Report, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

This report also contains material on Ukrainians in Edmonton by way of comparison.

Jansen, C.J. "Leadership in the Toronto Italian Ethnic Group" in International Migration Review, Vol. IV, Fall 1969.

This article argues that the extent of overlapping social networks among Italians in Toronto is not sufficient to define a community that people feel loyalty towards, nor is there any generally recognized group of leaders or acknowledged influentials. The political impact of the Italians in the greater community is also discussed.

_____. and J.G. Paaschè. "Unity and Disunity in Two Ethnic Groups in Toronto" in W.E. Mann, ed., The Underside of Toronto, 1970.

This study of Italian and German-speaking groups in Toronto focuses on the problem of the extent to which these form communities with recognized elites. Various characteristics of the two populations are compared including dispersion, social status, and occupational distribution.

Kage, J., ed. Studies and Documents on Immigration and Integration in Canada, No. 9, Montreal, 1965.

This issue focuses on the adjustment of French-speaking Jewish immigrants in Montreal where the Jewish community is predominantly an anglophone one. The lack of parallelism between language group affiliation and ethnicity represents an instructive case study of these fundamental dynamics in Canadian social structure.

Kattan, N. "Intégration des immigrants francophones à la vie canadienne" Research Report, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

This report deals specifically with aspects of the social and economic adjustment of French-speaking immigrants in Montreal.

Lipman, M. "Relocation and Family Life". (3.1)

Marston, W.G. "Social Class Segregation Within Ethnic Groups in Toronto" in Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1969.

Using census data, the author discusses the patterning of within-group residential segregation for residents of British, Italian, German, and Ukranian origin in Toronto.

Maykovitch, M.K. "A Comparative Study of Japanese, Italian, and Mennonite Canadians: Aspiration vs. Achievement" in International Review of Sociology, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1971.

This article, dealing with the different aspirations of these three groups and the effect on attitudes towards school, educational performance, and occupational achievement, gives some incidential background information on Japanese and Italians in Toronto, and Mennonites in Waterloo.

Nagata, Judith A. "Adaptation and Integration of Greek Working Class Immigrants in the City of Toronto: A Situational Approach" in International Migration Review, Vol. IV, Fall 1969.

This study of recent Greek working class immigrants attempts to distinguish between necessary structural adaptation and behavioral acculturation, arguing that immigrants have considerable choice as to the extent they wish to adopt Canadian ways in many private aspects of their daily lives.

The extent of social integration was found to vary with the divisions in the ethnic group: second generation Greek ethnics versus new immigrants, Macedonians versus southern Greeks, etc., although most subgroups were politically apathetic, especially in terms of participation in municipal politics.

Nagler, M. Indians in the City: A Study of the Urbanization of Indians in Toronto. Ottawa: Canadian Research Center for Anthropology, 1970.

Rees-Powell, A. "Differentials in the Integration of Dutch and Italian Immigrants in Edmonton" in International Migration, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1966.

Richmond, A.H. Post-war Immigrants in Canada. (1.C)

_____. Housing and Social Integration of Immigrants and Ethnic Groups in Toronto. Toronto: Institute for Behavioral Research, York University, 1967.

This study discusses the various factors that contribute to ethnic ghettoization for certain ethnic groups or favors the dispersion of others. The general nature of ethnic stratification in Toronto is outlined.

_____. Immigrants and Ethnic Groups in Metropolitan Toronto. Toronto: Institute for Behavioral Research, York University, 1967.

Sherwood, D. and A. Wakefeild. "Voluntary Associations" Research Report, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

This report deals with the activities of German, Dutch, and Ukranian ethnic associations. Their role in relations within the wider community is assessed.

Weiermair, K. "Economic Adjustment of Refugees in Canada: A Case Study" in International Migration, Vol. IX, No. 1/2, 1971.

This article about the absorption of Hungarian refugees in Toronto focuses on the problem faced by people who immigrate for other than rational-economic reasons and who are not selected in terms of skills needed in the Canadian labor market --in contrast to the general immigration policy in Canada. The relative importance in the integration of these newcomers of the ethnic community as opposed to governmental and other service institutions is assessed.

_____. "National Conference on Urban Renewal as it Affects 'Chinatown'" in Urban Renewal and Low-Income Housing, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1969.

This note reported on the conference sponsored by the Chinese community of Calgary in April 1969 and included some remarks on the physical and social threats to their neighbourhoods that Chinese ethnics are facing.

(5) POLITICS IN THE URBAN CONTEXT

Bourassa, G. "Les élites politiques de Montréal; de l'aristocratie à la démocratie" in Canadian Review of Economics and Political Science, Vol. 31, No. 1, February 1965.

_____. "Les relations ethniques dans la vie politique Montréalaise", Research Report, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

This study includes an analysis of the participation of English-speakers and French-speakers in city council and civic administration in Montreal, and looks at group voting records and trends. The results of an attitude questionnaire are also reported.

Clarkson, S. "Barriers to Entry of Parties into Toronto's Civic Politics: Towards a Theory of Party Penetration" in Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1971.

The author adopts an economic theory of the penetration of markets by outside firms to deal with the entry of three parties into Toronto civic politics. He discusses the ideological underpinnings of the emergence of these parties and what political forces in the urban field they seemed to be responding to.

Crombie, D., et al., eds. City Hall. Toronto: A.M. Hakkert/James Lewis and Samuel, September 1970-date.

This bi-weekly publication, put out by four reform aldermen in Toronto City Council, D. Crombie, K. Jaffary, W. Kilbourn, and J. Sewell, reports and comments on the events of civil politics in Metro Toronto with special emphasis on how these events affect particular neighbourhoods or particular categories of people. It is a very valuable source document in seeing how a new urban constituency is being wooed.

Daly, Margaret. The Revolution Game. Toronto: Free Press, 1970.

Of interest here are discussions and descriptions of several Company of Young Canadians community development projects -- in Calgary, St. Jerome, P.Q. and others.

Donnelly, M.S. "Ethnic Participation in Municipal Government; Winnipeg, St. Boniface, and the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg" a Research Report, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.

This report deals with ethnic participation in the St. Boniface and Winnipeg councils, the general history of municipal government in St. Boniface, a largely francophone area, and general patterns of language use and voting patterns.

Granatstein, J.L. Marlborough Marathon: One Street Against a Developer. Toronto: James Lewis and Samuel, 1971.

This monograph details the public battle between the residents of Marlborough Street and a developer who had intended to redevelop an area including the former railroad station.

Havel, J.E. Politics in Sudbury; a survey of mass communications, political behavior, and political parties in Sudbury. Sudbury, Ontario: Laurentian University Press, 1966 (translated).

Jacek, H., et al. "The Congruence of Federal-Provincial Campaign Activity in Party Organizations: The Influence of Recruitment Patterns in Three Hamilton Ridings" in Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. V, No. 2, 1972.

This article gives certain insights into how recruitment as active party members goes on Hamilton; it is most influenced by religious cleavages in the community. The differing methods of recruitment give rise to very different party organizations and this fact is assessed and analyzed in terms of involvement in political campaigns at the two levels of government.

Kelner, Merrijoy. "Changes in Toronto's Elite Structure" in W.E. Mann, ed. The Underside of Toronto, 1970.

_____. "Ethnic Penetration of Toronto's Elite Structure" in Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 1970.

These two articles, based on the same research data, deal with the extent to which various non-Anglo-Saxon ethnic groups have risen to structural positions of power, noting that they have risen fastest in newer fields. There is also an assessment of penetration of the core elite group and the implications the impenetrability of this group has for future development of the urban social structure.

Laponce, J.A. "Ethnicity, Religion, and Politics in Canada." (1.0)

Lorimer, J. The Real World of City Politics. Toronto: James Lewis and Samuel, 1970.

This entertaining volume is a compilation of a series of 'investigative journalism' articles published in two Toronto daily newspapers, supplemented by additional commentary and introductions by the author.

The author argues that the city is getting out of control (if indeed it ever was effectively in control) in that the various levels of city administration are unresponsive to the public, and most harmful to those who are most dependent upon them: the poor, tenants in public housing, children in the inner city schools, etc. Cases of citizen and community group action in opposition to particular administrative decisions are detailed, and other articles deal with further aspects of the social organization of the civic governmental apperatus.

Porter, J. The Vertical Mosaic. (1.0)

Quigley, Maureen. "Citizen Participation in Development in the City of Toronto" in L.O. Gertler, ed., Planning the Canadian Environment, 1968.

Three case studies are cited to highlight three different types of citizen group activity in urban development process. The cases involve the Don Vale, a renewal scheme initiated by City Council in this area of deteriorating housing; 'Summerhill Square', an area where a large private developer proposed to build an apartment project; and South of St. James Town, an area where land was being assembled by a private developer in order to expand a huge apartment complex.

The cases are used to test notions about the supposedly different focus or orientation of lower versus middle class citizen groups, the differences in their form and organization, in their tactics, and so on. The emergence of tenants as a political force is discussed as is the accessibility of politicians.

Rist, R.C., et al. "Public Housing Location and Response to Controversy". (3.1)

Sewell, J., et al. Inside City Hall. Toronto: James Lewis and Samuel, 1971.

A collection of articles on community action and civic government response taken from the periodical City Hall. There are additional notes and explanatory glosses, edited by four reform members on the Toronto City Council. This collection is an informative and very useful catalogue of the processes of municipal government and the evolving nature of community involvement in particular civic processes. It is also of interest in terms of the development of civic political parties.

Wilson, J. "Politics and Social Class in Canada: The Case of Waterloo South" in Canadian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1968.

This article tests the notion of the national political party as a broker reconciling class interests to see if this remains adequate in an urbanizing and industrializing area of Ontario. The author finds that the old 'brokerage' parties divide up the middle class votes on basically religious lines while the N.D.P. attracts the working class vote on a class basis.

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